

Endurance

AC International Child Support - Denmark



# Endurance

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### *Message from the founder and General Manager of IFSO*

It is common knowledge that Ethiopia is suffering from complex socioeconomic problems; some of the core causes of the problem are high population pressure, environmental degradation, the spread of communicable disease like HIV/AIDS and the like. The effect of these problems create severe food insecurity, orphanage and destitution of children. As children are placed in the lowest social strata, they are the most vulnerable victims of poverty. They are unable to satisfy their basic needs such as feeding, clothing, shelter, medical care and schooling. As a result, only a few manage to survive, and those who survive grow up into marginalized adults.

The solution to the problem is not something to be left for the government alone. Community, stakeholders and individuals need to intervene and reverse the situation. Integrated Family service Organization/IFSO/ made an effort to share the responsibility and contribute its part with the mission to reduce the plight of children in Ethiopia and a vision to see children survive, grow and become self-assertive and productive citizens.

This magazine highlights some of our major undertakings in sustainable development for children project. The success of this endeavor was due largely to the concerned effort and participation of target communities, government and the beneficiaries themselves.

We hope that the stories are received with great interest among practitioners, donors, policy makers, the children and their families too.

# A PROMISING ATHLETE

A few household items, like a bed at a corner and seats called *medeb*, both made from stone and mud mixtures, kitchen wares, as well as a fireplace, dishes and cupboards are seen scattered here and there inside the extended, though not spacious, house. Firewood, gathered both for sale and home consumption, could also be observed at another corner.



Wind gushing through the cracks of a ripped wall makes the room chilly. In short, this is the house in which Bizuayehu, 18 years old and her family live.

Three years ago, Bizuayehu Ahmed quitted her education from grade 9 with the aim to fully dedicate herself for training. “I was not able to regularly attend classes and follow tutorials since the training took my heart and most of my time,” she says. Although she forfeited her education in favour of training, she didn’t feel remorse saying that she is pursuing a career which she prefers. Her life’s motto is to be an outstanding athlete in a bid to achieve her long-awaited aspiration.

Bizuayehu started running while she was a student. After she left



school, she joined *Selam Sport Club*: a project engaged in training amateur athletes. The club organizes competitions in various categories such as cross-country and other distances, although the trainees are expected to cover expenses for food, sports wears, transport costs, etc. However, her family could not afford expenses for getting the required balanced diet due to financial constraints.

Bizuayehu is the eldest daughter of the three children born from her mother, Weizero Alganesh. The mother tries her best to help Bizuayehu as much as she could. For instance, when Bizuayehu arise from her bed early in the morning at 5:00 p.m. during training days to travel to the area where the exercise takes place, her mother accompany her to the bus station in order to protect her daughter from predators like hyena or vagabonds hidden in the jungle nearby their home.

Following the departure of Bizuayehu, her mother, fearing to return back home alone through the unsafe forest, stays near the bus station until sunrise. After reaching home, Weizero Alganesh will prepare breakfast for the rest of her children before engaging in her other regular daily activities. Seeing off the second child to school, Weizero Alganesh leaves her third three-year old son to stay with neighbors in order to fetch and sale firewood for buying a few kilogram's of grain for the daily consumption of the family.

Weizero Alganesh, who routinely gathers firewood in order to satiate the meager needs of her children, especially that of Bizuayehu, says: "I have to get money to feed my children. Especially, Bizuayehu needs money for transportation and foods like milk after training if one wants her to be well-built and prepared for the next training."

Meanwhile, amidst of all these challenges, neighbors always advice Weizero Alganesh to discourage Bizuayehu from running and encourage her to participate in home activities and lend a hand in firewood gathering. These neighbors adamantly disagree with

running reasoning that the sport needs unnecessary and tiresome strong effort to achieve successful results. Weizero Alganesh, who was sometimes convinced by the suggestions of her neighbours, had many times advised Bizuayehu to quit running and engage in gainful activities enabling to generate money for the subsistence of the family. Nevertheless, Bizuayehu preferred to continue her cherished training rather than to succumb to the insistence of her mother. Weizero Alganesh had also said: “Even though it’s my desire that Bizuayehu continue her education, she persists to go on with the training. Therefore, knowing that she left school for the purpose she aims at I don’t want to force her on the other way.” The choice of the family is not appreciated by the dwellers in Ankorch, who daily rush to win their breads.

Bizuayehu’s friends, who live in the centre of the town and take part in the training every morning with her, are working as waitresses after the exercise to earn their living. However, Bizuayehu,

Bizuayehu, living in Ankorch, far away from the town, can not be engaged in similar employment because of the darkness which engulf the town when she returns back home from the training. That’s why she is presently prioritizing the training for the time being.



Bizuayehu has so far registered encouraging and commendable primary records by participating in competitions in various running distances. At present, she runs the 8-km distance within 31:40 minutes. The standard time for professionals to cover the same distance is 28:00 minutes. Bizuayehu also runs 1,500-metre on truck at a speed of 4:45 minutes compared to that of 4:30 minutes by professional runners. She is now endeavoring hard to reduce the speed by 15 seconds in order to be recruited by state-embraced and sponsored sports clubs. She hopes to achieve this result within the coming few months. A foreign national, who appreciated her potency in the field, had recently donated her Birr 1,000.00 to assist her buy sports wears and some nutritious comestibles.

Although IFSO has allocated Birr 380.00 as a monthly subsidy to help maintain the two youngest children of Weizero Alganesh and undertaken to solicit donors for the renovation of the house they live in, the Kebele administration has not yet given the green light to do so. However, Bizuayehu has unabatedly continued her daily training exercises vis-à-vis the challenges she and her family encounter day in, day out.

**Prior to the publishing of this magazine Bizuayehu was accepted by one of the biggest club Bankoch and started her career to become a professional athlete.**

## THE TWO SIDES OF FOOTBALL



The day was sunny when the Ankorcha and Dansa Youth Football Teams met for the final match to win the cup. Both the players and their respective fans were jovial of that particular weather condition in the Ethiopian summer season. Even though the football field, enclosed in a stadium-like structure, was not a lawn, it was not also muddy and dusty hindering the match. The fans were singing songs to boost the morale of their respective favourite teams. The field was chalk-marked to accommodate the contestants who were playing enthusiastically. All-in-all, the fascinating game was conducted in a disciplined manner.

The match had continued amid the songs chanted by the fans. Abye Bauketu, 16 years old and a 4<sup>th</sup> grader, is one of the fans of the Dansa team and a player for the children team.

Abye, born in the southern part of Ethiopia, came to Addis Ababa five years ago to live with his brother. He was a *shemma* weaver or a traditional cloth maker before he came to Addis.

After he came to Addis he was enrolled at a school and continued weaving on a part-time basis. At present, he is a football player for both his school and village teams. "It was after I scored six goals in six matches that I was selected to be the captain of the team," Abye recalls.

After school, Abye studies, makes *shemma* and play football. The elder brother, who understands the enthusiasm of the younger one, does not force him to fully engage in the *shemma* occupation only. "My brother gives me freedom especially during weekends so that I enjoy playing football. My ambition is to be a professional football player in the future," the short and physically well-built Abye opined.

Semere, 21, is another fan and player from the Ankorcha youth club. He is now working in a garage, as an assistant auto-mechanic, after he left the technical school where he studied auto-mechanic for some time. He left the school because of financial constraint to cover the required fee. He began playing football since he was a child. During the latest match between the Dansa and Ankorcha teams he was placed as a reserve player.

"I play football for passion rather than to be a professional one," Semere says. Semere, a frequent watcher of the European primer league matches, is a fan of Manchester United whose technique and control of the game he admires.

Semere has the intention to continue his studies in the next academic year. Although Semere didn't encourage his younger brother to spend his leisure time playing foot ball even though enthusiasts. "I inspire my brother to concentrate on his studies only," says Semere. He insists that his brother must consider football as an entertainment rather than a profession due to the current weak state of football and its management in Ethiopia.

Nevertheless, Semere wants to coordinate children below his age

to take part in various sports activities. "Sport activities have helped me to abstain from drugs such as *qat* which is currently being abused in Ethiopia, in addition to keeping me in sound health and fit physique," argues Semere. That is why he will be happy to engage in coaching children in a bid to develop their mental and physical capability.

Ato



Fetene, chairman of a development committee with an *edir*, is a liaison officer to prepare the football field, provide balls and sport wears, as well as other necessary materials in coordination with IFSO.

Fetene, who bargains with the Kebele administration, in the name of the community, to obtain a football training field says: "It's a nice opportunity to organize and advice the youth in a group, in addition to offering them with experience sharing. They are also disciplined to accept either winning or loosing in bona fide."

Nevertheless, players, reasoning that the allowance is not enough to cover the tariff required for far away training fields, are grumbling against the 4 Birr per diem transportation allowance they collect. Their other complaint is that the football team,

which is active only in the summer season, becomes idle during the rest of the year relegating its members to personal engagements unrelated to the profession.

IFSO has organized the football team in the oasis through sustainable development for children's rights project. According to IFSO, only Birr 2,220.00 is set aside for the tournaments at each field. The budget is allocated for buying sports wears, two balls and a goal-post-net, as well as for covering referee, transportation and other payments at each field. Although IFSO is encountering these financial constraints, it's making efforts to achieve the goals and objective of the project, i.e. organizing children and the youth to spend their leisure time in the right place.

A project like this one offers opportunity for children like Abye to develop their talent and have a bright future.

The winner of this year's tournament is the Ankorcha team which defeated its challenger by two goals to one. The team jubilated by singing and dancing before it received the trophy.

It's expected that the matches extend for a month without much ado.

# A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN ANKORCHAN CHILD

“I take rest only at night,” says Ashenafi, the 13-year old boy and a grade 6 student. The slender, tall and chocolate-colored boy is routinely occupied in different tasks during the day. Every year in December his face become ashen because of the humid weather surfacing in Ankorch. Even though he is self-confident, his yellowish teeth lack brushing and the clothes he wears are torn apart and untidy. Although he was wearing shorts when I interviewed him, he rushed home and came back wearing trousers torn around his legs for the photograph which I took. This boy is daily engaged in different activities despite his feeble physique.

Child labour is needed in such types of communities to gather fire-wood, fetch water and shepherd cattle. “I always eat the same kind of food. Variety of food is unthinkable because of the low income of my family,” says Ashenafi.

Ashenafi, who lives in Ankorch, is daily engaged in routine activities. For instance, he daily arises at 6:00 a.m. and eats breakfast, as well as carry exercise books and a lunch box and leave home at 7:00 a.m. to attend class. He reaches his school at 8:30 a.m. “I travel for one and half hours on foot. Although my teachers understand my problems, I frequently arrive at school



lately due to the rest I take under tree shade when I feel fatigue on my way there,” Ashenafi disclosed. Accordingly, he mostly misses the first period of his class. He says: “Such things affect my results. I take notes from classmates for the subject which I missed. I write these notes during break time without any relaxation.”

More or less, all children in Ankorch, who get the opportunity to be enrolled as students, suffer similar hardships like Ashenafi. Teachers, who are well aware of the situation of students coming from afar, do not forbid late comers from attending their class. On the other hand, in regard with the few students living in the vicinity of the school, Ashenafi says: “I can’t compete with them. They are in better conditions than mine. They do not walk to school for long hours. They have the opportunity to play active roles in their respective classes. They do not suffer the burden to which I am daily exposed.” As he told me if there would have been a school near his village, it could have been easier for him to stand first in his class. He is forced to travel the long distance while he is tired, famished and blurred. “My results are not as good as I wish. I rank 10-20 among the 60 students in my class. My results are affected by the exasperating long distance which I am compelled to travel every day,” says Ashenafi.

After spending seven hours at the school, he comes back home, lunch a small piece of bread and goes out to fetch water from the tanker. He said: “I have to daily collect water in a 10-litre plastic container. My family pays 2 Birr per month for the water service.”

After collecting water, he shepherds cattle by preventing them from devouring the wheat harvest on the nearby field. “My family has only one cow. The others are owned by neighbors who pay me 10 Birr per month for serving them as a shepherd,” Ashenafi said.

He comes back home from the grazing field at 6:00 p.m. Back at

home he revises his lessons, does homework, chats with family and eats his meager dinner. “My huge family has 12 members. I discuss with my brothers about education,” Ashenafi disclosed. During these discussions he tells them that he aspires to be a medical doctor in the future.

Although he sleeps at 8:00 p.m., the routine is the same throughout the week. During weekends he gathers firewood for sale without getting a single



minute for rest. He says: “On Saturdays and Sundays I and all my friends gather firewood and sell it in the town market. We’ve to carry the firewood and walk for an hour to reach the market.” He sells two bundles of firewood at a price of 5 Birr each.

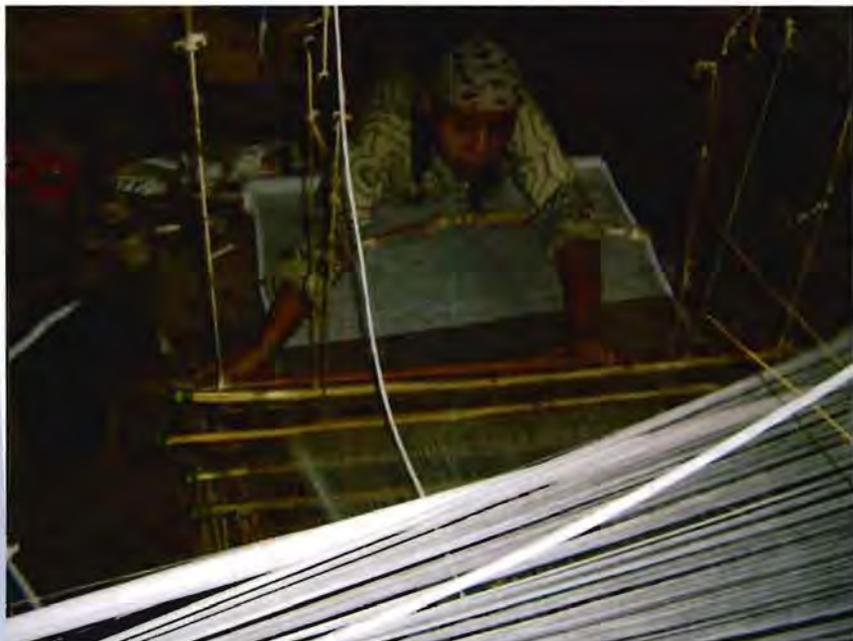
Although the government has deployed forest keepers to protect the jungle from destruction, the livelihood of Ankorcha people is based upon the collection of firewood. Ashenafi said: “We collect firewood concealed from the guards. They’ll beat us severely if we are caught red handed while gathering wood. We feel grieved when these guards sometimes confiscate, as a punishment, the fire-

wood we have gathered.” However, they are not deterred from gathering the firewood and picking the dried leaves. Even though the fallen leaves are also used as land fertilizers and the branches grow if not cut, the actions of Ashenafi et al. are badly affecting the environmental system. Reforestation by planting new tree seedlings, compared to the demand of firewood, is not satisfactory for the environmental concern.

After selling the firewood, Ashenafi goes to the town market to buy essential items such as coffee, sugar and safety matches. In spite of these arduous undertakings, he feels happy for helping his poor family. “It’s my duty to help them as much as I can,” says Ashenafi who is dreaming to improve the livelihood of his family in the future.

## WEAVING WITH PASSION

“I



completed my secondary education last year. However, since I was much more devoted to weaving rather than studying, I couldn't get the opportunity to be enrolled in preparatory classes in order to join a higher education institution. As you are observing, I dedicate most of my time to *shema* making,” says Elfresh, the lass who lives in Cheffa village.

Cheffa village is located 5 kms away from the centre of the town. It takes approximately half-an-hour to reach the village by a car. The uneven gravel-covered road leading to the village prickles your feet, in addition to making you unsteady.

As soon as you disembark, the chilly wind awaits you. The children of

the village, dressed not to protect the cold but only to cover their bodies, come out from their huts hearing the roar of the vehicle and encircle you. I approached one of the lads and asked him to show us Ato Yirga Kunta's house. Thanks to the children, walking on a muddy path in front of us while we were lagging behind them, we finally arrived at the house where Ato Yirga and his family reside.

Ato Yirga's 3 by 4 meter house is situated in the middle of the congested village. There are two partitioned rooms a small one where Weizero Getenesh, the wife of Ato Yirga, was sitting on a *berchuma* (a three-legged stool) and spinning a wheel to yarn cotton, as well as a second one where Ato Yirga and his daughter, Elfness were engaged in weaving. Elfness, 24, weaving in a passionate way, works until midnight to make traditional costumes.

She describes how she was actively engaged as a weaver: "I've a seven-year experience in the occupation since I started weaving when I was a grade 4 student. That's why I've mastered this speed." The speed she boomeranged the loom astounds your eyes. Nevertheless, is not satisfied with her occupation. "Look at my family who are engaged in the traditional job for a long span of time. The life-style of my brothers and sisters has not yet been changed. My father, who had been involved in this occupation since the past 20 years, is now suffering from backache. I am also on the verge of suffering the same ailment," she reasons. The main cause of the backache is believed to be the backward way of using hand-operated method of traditional weaving.

Weizero Getenesh has also to say this: "Life is hard in our village. As you can observe, children and women take part in various activities in order to contribute their share in generating modest income for the family livelihood. It's very hard for me and my husband to win the daily bread for our eight children, including Elfness, the oldest one."

Weizero Elfresh, in addition to preparing woolen threads, also bakes *injera* and bread to help subsidize her husband. “I gave birth to eight children due to lack of the knowledge of family planning. That is why managing our family in a decent way has become an insurmountable challenge,” she told me.

Weavers in Cheffa village produce attractive traditional fabrics that are used for making T-shirts and other dresses to reflect the image of the country.



## VOW TO CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

“Before this workshop was launched, I was passively observing the abuses of children’s rights like beating and other corporal punishments,” says Bizuwork, one of the workshop participants as a representative of the parents’ committee. She said she was overlooking the violations of children’s rights because of the fear of forfeiting her earnings from gathering firewood in the forest in order to feed her family. “If I



squabble with the forest guards, who violet these rights, they might forbid me from gathering firewood,” Bizuwork said. However, after the end of the workshop she was committed to promote children’s rights by pledging to stop the violence and report the incidence to the concerned office.

The other participant of the workshop, a police officer who investigates rape allegations, says: “Although I was cognizant of the Convention of Children’s Rights, it was difficult for me to practically deal with the condition.” The officer explained: “In most cases talking to victims of rape was disenchanting because they felt shy to frankly answer questions. However, feeling guilty after the workshop I’ve vowed to contribute my share in fighting this sexual abuse by patiently and tactfully discussing the incident with the victims.

There were 35 participants of the workshop drawn from, among others, teachers, parents, police officers, women’s affairs

representatives, *Kebele* officials, *Idir* leader, nurses and the IFSO staffs. The aim of the workshop was to materialize the implementation of the Convention of Children's Rights by mobilizing the opportunity and potential of the participants. "Participants were drawn from various life streams taking into consideration the representation of large groups by each of them. They were encouraged to reflect on and practice the knowledge they imbibed from the workshop," Ato Getachew, the training coordinator explained.

The workshop was participatory throughout its process. At the beginning, the participants introduced themselves and formed groups to list down basic children's rights before they proceeded to present their opinions. A second group was charged to list down the abuses of children's rights, the recommendation to mitigate the problem and the tasks expected from the responsible bodies in the Ethiopian society. Following the presentation of the recommendations and solutions, the participants committed themselves to do their best in regard with children's rights in all areas of their lives.

Ms Louse, program coordinator with the AC International Child Support, said: "Our duty is to facilitate the workshop. The partici-

partion was more than I expected. Participants were more concerned and dedicated to safe-



guard the rights of children.” She also called different stakeholders to help the activities of the workshop and encourage participants to challenge each other.

The training project, directly related with children’s rights, also provided opportunities for the youth with three or more siblings to help enhance the inalienable rights of children, according to Ms Louse. She concluded that the participants had gained good experiences and ideas from the workshop conducted for the first time in the country.

At the conclusion of the workshop, each participant evaluated him-/her-self on how much he/she had understood the convention. Finally, the workshop was closed by the pledge to respect children’s rights in its entirety.

## TRAINING: A PATH TO SUCCESS

Freweini Alemu, an employee with the famous Queen Sheba Hotel in Addis Ababa, is one of the IFSO graduates in 2006 from the skill training project. Her smile, communications skill and amicability are her assets. "I've good have good communication and work in harmony with colleagues," she says. The training she was provided by IFSO is helping her to be a commendable room-keeper of the hotel. Cleaning the bar, the restaurant, bedrooms and toilet-rooms, as well as removing the dust from the glass walls and tables are her daily routine assignments.

Freweini and her family came to Addis in 1991 when civil war was raging in the northern parts of Ethiopia. They were forced to leave Eritrea after that country was separated and became independent from Ethiopia following a referendum. She doesn't know whether her father, who was a soldier, is alive or not. After her mother Weizero Yetayesh arrived in Addis with Freweini and her younger brothers, the government provided them with a shelter and food ration until the shelter they were living in was gradually replaced with a hut and become a permanent residence.

This interview was conducted at her home surrounded by mountains covered with eucalyptus trees. The



village is contrasting a villa and huts with rusted corrugated iron sheets and crumbling fences. In the house where Freweini lives there are two separate rooms: one for her and the other for her mother. Her painted room with plastic covered carpet is relatively in good condition.

Freweini, who is a grade seven dropout, says: “Financial constraint was the bottleneck to continue my studies.” IFSO enrolled her as a trainee after she complied with the entry criteria. She took a year-long catering, house keeping and food preparation courses before joining the Ghion Hotel for three months apprenticeship. It was at the conclusion of her apprenticeship that she was employed by the Queen Sheba Hotel. At present she is earning a monthly salary of Birr 267.00. She says: “Before having the training I had no specific skill. I was used to spend idle life or work sometimes as a daily labourer.”

IFSO, in addition to providing her with the training, was paying her Birr 150.00 per month as a transportation allowance during her apprenticeship period. Even though she easily got the employment opportunity because of the skill, the salary she earns is not enough to run a decent life better than before.

Freweini helps her two brothers: one in grade eight and the other in kindergarten. She has also a three-year old daughter. According to Freweini, she gave unplanned birth to her baby, in addition to being so young to take care of her as a mother. Although the father of the baby sometimes buys dresses during holidays, he is unemployed, as Freweini added.

She hopes that her monthly salary could be increased to Birr 600.00 after having two or more years of experience in her current job. Four IFSO graduates are also working with her. The proprietor of the hotel is looking for IFSO trainees because the training provided by the project has the reputation for its practice-centered orientation.

Freweini has a plan to continue her studies in the coming academic



year. Her cherished aim is to make her brother a successful student by providing him financial and psychological support. “Bringing a better life to my daughter is also my great dream,” she says.

Weizero Yetayesh, Freweini’s mother, said on her part: “I was engaged in laborious jobs such as washing clothes and baking *injera* to generate income helping to raise my children. However, thanks to the support of my daughter I’ve now quit these activities. Let the Almighty be praised, He has opened our chance leading to a better future.” Freweini added: “For the past 20 years mom was busy with no one around her stretching his/her helping hand. Although she is pathetic due to the past burden, she is now preparing food and takes care of my daughter in our house.”

Over 360 students, including Freweini, who graduated from the previous training courses have now managed to change their lifestyles. Ato Getachew Yilma, the new project coordinator, has this to say: “Although the training project has phased out in 2007, it



had benefited a number of families. IFSO has the intention to transfer, as well as share its experiences to other institutions which especially enroll dropouts.”

At present Freweini earns more than 1000 birr par month and working at Desalegn Hotel one of the best hotels in Addis Ababa.

# **Organizational Profile of Integrated Family Service Organization**

Integrated Family Service Organization (IFSO) is a secular indigenous Non Governmental Organization (NGO) that focuses on mitigating the plight of children at different circumstance in Addis Ababa City Administration. It was established in January 1995 in the city of Addis Ababa.

## **Vision**

Striving to help families reduce poverty in Ethiopia

## **Mission**

Working for the survival, protection and development of children to bring them in a stable family environment within their socio-cultural context in Addis Ababa City Administration.

## **Organization Objective**

Build the capacity of very weak households with children to increase the family income

Support children and family through sponsorship intervention  
Rehabilitate the physical, mental and social well being sexual assaulted children and their families.

Promote the health life style of IFSO's beneficiaries

Ensure the basic needs of children and young people health protection and participation.

## **Values and Principles**

- Commitment and dedication to participatory development
- Trust
- Transparency
- Team work

- Love to children
- Gender sensitive

## **Organizational Structure**

- The general assembly of the organization is the supreme organ of IFSO.
- The board comprising five members is elected by the general assembly that directs and regulates the organization.
  - The general manager who is appointed by the board is responsible to manage the overall activities of the organization.
  - The finance, the program and the administration officers discharge responsibilities in their respective fields of authorities.
  - The project coordinators are responsible to directly executing the respective projects.

### **Project under Operation**

#### **1. Child sponsorship project**

**Objective:** to create favorable environment for orphan and other vulnerable children (OVCs) in Addis Ababa for improving their present life situation and enabling them think, plan and prepare for their futurities to become self reliant community members.

**Target group:** Orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) below age 15.

**Target area:** Addis Ababa City Administration

**Direct beneficiary at present:** 1450 children

**Type of services:** Financial support of 170 each month, counseling, house renovation, medical and school material sup-



port and financial support for skill training.

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** Family members of the target children.

**Impact:** OVCs are prevented from joining street life and enrolled in and retained at school protected and developed to become self reliant citizens.

## **2. Prevention and Rehabilitation of sexual abuse**

**Objective:** to rehabilitate the victims of sexual abuse children by providing medical, financial and psychological counseling and prevent the negative impacts of rape sexual abuse among children and youths by community mobilization.

### **Rehabilitation unit**

**Target groups:** Sexually abused children below age 18 from vulnerable families

**Target area:** Addis Ababa City Administration

**Direct Beneficiaries :**208 children (192 female and 16 male)

**Type of services:** Psychosocial consoling including individual, group and family counseling, therapeutic training (music, drama, photographic and educational entertainment program, financial support, medical support, and legal counseling, Foster care and foster homes are also provided for those children who have no families.

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** 1040 families

**Impact:** Sexually Abused children restored their mental and recover their physical and social well being.

### **Prevention Unit**

**Target group:** Community members

**Target area:** Addis Ababa Addis Ketema Sub City, Kebele 10/11/12 and 13/15

**Direct Beneficiaries:** 1200 workshop participants, 22 school community members, 300 women and children solidarity sub members

**Ultimate beneficiaries:** Children's exposed for sexual abuse

**Type of services:** Awareness creation and community mobilization.

**Impact:** created transformed boys and protected the girls from abuse.

### **3. Children's Safety Net Project**

**Objective:** communities in Kebele 19/20/21 of Gulele sub city and 01/02 of Yeka sub-city are communities where children are safe, appreciated, heard met, learning and their basic needs are

**Target groups:** vulnerable women and men

**Target area:** kebele 19/20/21 of Gulele sub-city and Kebele 01/02 of Yeka sub-city in Addis Ababa city Administration

**Direct beneficiaries:** 340 families (300 women and 40 men), 3,600 students in 6 primary schools, 66 teachers and 6 school principals

**Type of services:** training in entrepreneurship skills and provision of loan, organize and supporting home work clubs in schools, training on MAP (men as partner), organizing information club and internet services for school community.

**Indirect beneficiaries:** children and young people from 340 Families, 310 teachers and 95 administrative staff of 6 primary schools.

#### **4. Oasis Sustainable development for Children project**

**Objective:** By 2011 basic rights to education, health, protection, and participation of children and youths at Entoto mountain range of Gulele and yeka sub cities are respected and protected.

**Target group:** Children, youths and families in The Entoto mountain range, Schools and students at the foot of the mountain range, community actors, local and national authorities.

##### **Major Activities:**

- Natural resource management
- Environmental friendly income generating activity
- Alternative basic education
- Social empowerment
- Health awareness education
- Networking and advocacy

##### **Impact:**

Participation, care, and protection of children and young people the Entoto mountain range is increased.

Access to health service and outreach awareness activities on basic and reproductive health strengthened.

The awareness and respect of local natural resource condition increased.

#### **5. Support for Children Living with HIV/AIDS**

##### **General Objective**

To contribute to the improvement of the livelihood of children

**Specific Objectives**

- To contribute to improve the health and psycho-social condition of 100 children affected by HIV/AIDS.
- To contribute to improve the family incomes by enhancing their skills and providing a one time grant for orphaned and semi-orphaned children affected by HIV/AIDS and /or their families.
- To create awareness on HIV/AIDS, including prevention of the phenomena into the local community.

**Expected Out Puts**

- 100 children living with HIV/AIDS improve in their health
- School attendance increased
- Stress of 100 families will reduce
- 500 people increased their awareness in HIV/AIDS prevention people to reduce discrimination and neglect.
- 75 family businesses started
- 50 Children and/ or family members will attend skill training

**6. Empowering women and Psychosocial Support for Sexually Abused Children**

**Objective:** Improved the status of sexually abused children through better psychosocial support and empowerment of women

**Activities**

- Provide counseling service for 171 child survivors of rape
- Provide school fees and educational materials support for 171 targeted children
- Organized educational and entertainment programs for 171 tar-



get children

Conduct home and school visits and follow up for target children  
Organizing entrepreneur training for 30 mothers of abused children

Provide one time grant for 30 women to startup business.

Organized parenting skill training that includes child management (such as discipline techniques), child rear and self control skills for parents.

### **Expected Out Puts**

Improved psychological support for 171 rape victim children  
Improved access to school and educational materials support for 171 children

Improved social interaction of sexually abused children

Improved access to entrepreneur skill for 30 mothers

Improved financial input to start own business

Improved parental skills for 171 parents

#### **Address**

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